

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Monday, November 30.

SENATE.

Although the Senate calendar receded at noon to-day nearly thirty measures, all but a dozen were disposed of before two o'clock. There was very little speaking. Nobody seems to have been thoroughly thawed out yet. Debate is at a discount. There actually was a discussion of the argument on the joint resolution proposing a constitutional convention.

The special order for the day was the second reading of Senator Youman's joint resolution calling a Constitutional Convention. The report of the committee had been favorable. There was no debate. The yeas and nays were demanded, and the vote resulted: Yeas, 17; nays, 14; not voting, 4.

The Chair announced that the joint resolution had passed its second reading.

Senator Smythe's making inquiry whether the resolution could come up for a third reading, having failed to secure the two-thirds constitutional majority. The Chair stated that the joint resolution, constitutional provision applied only to the final passage of the resolution. The yeas and nays had not been called to-day under the constitutional mandate, but at the demand of two members. On the final reading the Chair ordered the yeas and nays as required by the Constitution. In the view of the Chair the requirement of a two-thirds majority did not apply to the votes during the transit of the resolution through the Senate, but only to the last vote when the question of passing it was raised.

After short executive session, in which the Governor's nomination of a supervisor of registration for Aiken county was confirmed, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The entire day was spent after the usual formula of the morning hour in the discussion of the bill to utilize the labor of prisoners confined in county jails and the insurance bill. The first named was passed and the latter defeated. The convict bill was taken up first. The bill in brief provides that all courts and municipal authorities which under existing laws have power to sentence convicts to confinement in prisons other than the penitentiary, shall within three months impose the further punishment of hard labor, and the convict so sentenced shall be required to labor upon the highways, roads, bridges and other public works of the county, or upon the streets or other public works within the limits of the city, the town or village, under the supervision of the county commissioners or the municipal authorities, as the case may be.

Mr. G. W. Brown, the author of the bill, supported it in a short speech, in which he showed the advantages of the measure.

Then followed a long discussion and the usual tinkering of the bill. Mr. Douglass, of Fairfield, advocated its passage in a very clever and earnest speech, in which he pointed out the necessity which existed for the passage of such a law. It would give, he urged, to the counties and municipalities an increased laboring force, and if the House passed the bill he would seek to amend it that the penitentiary would be relieved of quite a number of short term convicts, who could be utilized to solve the vexing question of public roads, which had so long agitated the public mind in South Carolina.

Mr. Ansel, of Greenville, who has just arrived at the capital, opposed the bill in his usual vehement style. It would, he said, take the counties with the cost of building stockades, hiring guards, etc., and its practical result after all would be to commit the State to the principle of working the penitentiary convicts by contract. He believed that the people of the State were ready to vote to commit themselves to the theory.

Mr. Haskell, of Columbia, said that the more he looked into the bill the more he was convinced that it would be a fruitful source of trouble to the State. He moved to recommit it.

Mr. Brawley doubted whether the measure would be of economic value in its practical operation; that, he said, was the judgment of the judiciary committee last session, and that was the reason it had been reported unfavorably. With certain amendments, however, he thought the scheme might be worth trying. The amendment he suggested provided that such convicts should be employed as laborers on those counties or towns where it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Court that suitable provision can be made for the use of such labor.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Douglass offered an amendment authorizing the expenditure of the penitentiary to turn over to the sheriff of a county such convicts as are sentenced to terms of less than one year, upon the demand of the county commissioners. Agreed to.

After some further discussion the motion to kill the bill was lost, yeas 46, nays 57, and after undergoing some additional amendments the bill was passed and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

After an extended discussion, in which a number of members participated, a motion to table was adopted to reconsider the vote was then adopted—yeas 57, nays 55—which put a Parliamentary stoppage on the valued policy bill, so far as the House of Representatives is concerned, for this session at least.

Tuesday, December 1.

SENATE.

The first measure for a third reading was Senator Youman's joint resolution proposing a constitutional convention. Its author made a strong and ingenious speech in its favor. He explained that the purpose of the resolution was not to call a convention, but to give the people an opportunity to say whether they favor one or not. He cleverly appealed to the sympathies of those members who desire such reforms as have recently been proposed in the Constitution and laws, indicating to them that the formation of a new Constitution embodying the desired changes would be a short cut to the attainment of their desires. He argued earnestly for the continuance of a Constitution which the white people of the State had had no part in framing, which was a hotch-potch of the provisions of constitutions of other States unfitted to our people and not respected by its friends. He claimed that the cost of a constitutional convention would not be excessive and urged that the Democracy of South Carolina were now so firmly in control of the State that their influence in the convention would be transcendent.

After some discussion by Senators Sligh and Mainland, the yeas and nays were called, which resulted as follows: Yeas, 17; nays, 14; not voting, 4.

All the other third reading bills were passed and work was begun on the general orders, the report of the joint assembly arrived. The Senate repaired to the Hall of the House of Representatives, where the president of the Senate presided over the joint meeting. The business before the Assembly was the discussion of the bill of agriculture, two members of the board of agriculture, two directors of the penitentiary and a registrar

of mesne conveyance for Charleston.

First came the election of a commissioner of agriculture: Mr. Melver, of Darlington, in very fitting remarks, nominated the present incumbent, Col. A. P. Butler, which was seconded by Senator Youmans. Senator Moody nominated Mr. H. L. Donaldson, of Greenville, seconded by Mr. Boggs, of Pickens. The roll of the Senate was first called. Commissioner Butler's strength was soon shown by the drift of the vote. Twenty-four Senators said "Butler" while only seven said "Donaldson." A larger proportion of Representatives voted for Mr. Donaldson, but even in the House Commissioner Butler received seventy-three votes, against forty-two for his opponent. The total vote was: Butler 97, Donaldson 49. Necessary to a choice 74. President Sheppard announced the election of the Hon. A. P. Butler to the office of commissioner of agriculture for the ensuing term of two years.

The report of the members of the board of agriculture being in order, Mr. Hatson, of Hampton, nominated the Hon. W. D. Johnson, of Marion, one of the incumbents. Mr. Parker, of Abbeville, nominated for re-election the Hon. A. S. J. Perry, of Charleston. There were no other nominations, and the two gentlemen received the total vote of the General Assembly—137.

Next in order came the election of two directors of the penitentiary. The nominating speeches were very brief.

Mr. G. W. Brown, of Darlington, nominated Mr. John S. Scott, of Marion. Mr. Spencer, of Chesterfield, and Mr. Blue, of Marion, seconded the nomination.

Col. J. M. Sturges, of Charleston, nominated Mr. E. B. Murray, of Anderson. Mr. Aldrich, of Aiken, seconded the nomination.

Mr. Thomson, of Spartanburg, nominated Mr. E. S. Allen, of Spartanburg, formerly an efficient director. Mr. Massey, of York, seconded the nomination.

As his name was called each member voted for two of the nominees.

There were 142 members voting and 73 were necessary to a choice. Mr. Scott received 119 votes, Mr. Allen 89 and Mr. Murray 74. The two highest were elected.

The election of a registrar of mesne conveyance for Charleston followed. Senator Butler nominated Mr. Charles Kerrison, Jr., and Mr. Burke seconded the nomination. Mr. Kerrison was unanimously re-elected, receiving 127 votes.

At the dissolution of the joint assembly the Senators returned to their chamber.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At 12:15 the special order for the day came up, this being the bill to provide for the submission to the qualified electors of Abbeville county of the question of license of a tavern in the incorporated town and villages of the county. After the first section of the bill had been read Mr. J. Ansel moved to amend the bill by adding Oconee county to the bill. This was promptly laid upon the table.

Mr. Ansel then moved to amend the bill so as to include all the counties in the State, and obtained the floor for the purpose of urging his amendment. We have, he said, a law in this State which prohibits the sale of liquors outside of incorporated towns. He saw no reason why Abbeville should be accorded this special privilege.

A motion to table the amendment was carried.

Mr. Kennedy, of Charleston, moved to amend the bill so as to provide for the payment of election expenses by the county instead of by the towns. Amendment was tabled.

Mr. Grayden the only Anti-Prohibitionist representative from Abbeville, moved to strike out the enacting clause and to insert in its place the words "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina that the people of the State be and they are hereby prohibited from doing so." He moved to recommit it.

Mr. Brawley doubted whether the measure would be of economic value in its practical operation; that, he said, was the judgment of the judiciary committee last session, and that was the reason it had been reported unfavorably. With certain amendments, however, he thought the scheme might be worth trying. The amendment he suggested provided that such convicts should be employed as laborers on those counties or towns where it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Court that suitable provision can be made for the use of such labor.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Douglass offered an amendment authorizing the expenditure of the penitentiary to turn over to the sheriff of a county such convicts as are sentenced to terms of less than one year, upon the demand of the county commissioners. Agreed to.

After some further discussion the motion to kill the bill was lost, yeas 46, nays 57, and after undergoing some additional amendments the bill was passed and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

After an extended discussion, in which a number of members participated, a motion to table was adopted to reconsider the vote was then adopted—yeas 57, nays 55—which put a Parliamentary stoppage on the valued policy bill, so far as the House of Representatives is concerned, for this session at least.

The first measure for a third reading was Senator Youman's joint resolution proposing a constitutional convention. Its author made a strong and ingenious speech in its favor. He explained that the purpose of the resolution was not to call a convention, but to give the people an opportunity to say whether they favor one or not. He cleverly appealed to the sympathies of those members who desire such reforms as have recently been proposed in the Constitution and laws, indicating to them that the formation of a new Constitution embodying the desired changes would be a short cut to the attainment of their desires. He argued earnestly for the continuance of a Constitution which the white people of the State had had no part in framing, which was a hotch-potch of the provisions of constitutions of other States unfitted to our people and not respected by its friends. He claimed that the cost of a constitutional convention would not be excessive and urged that the Democracy of South Carolina were now so firmly in control of the State that their influence in the convention would be transcendent.

After some discussion by Senators Sligh and Mainland, the yeas and nays were called, which resulted as follows: Yeas, 17; nays, 14; not voting, 4.

All the other third reading bills were passed and work was begun on the general orders, the report of the joint assembly arrived. The Senate repaired to the Hall of the House of Representatives, where the president of the Senate presided over the joint meeting. The business before the Assembly was the discussion of the bill of agriculture, two members of the board of agriculture, two directors of the penitentiary and a registrar

of mesne conveyance for Charleston. First came the election of a commissioner of agriculture: Mr. Melver, of Darlington, in very fitting remarks, nominated the present incumbent, Col. A. P. Butler, which was seconded by Senator Youmans. Senator Moody nominated Mr. H. L. Donaldson, of Greenville, seconded by Mr. Boggs, of Pickens. The roll of the Senate was first called. Commissioner Butler's strength was soon shown by the drift of the vote. Twenty-four Senators said "Butler" while only seven said "Donaldson." A larger proportion of Representatives voted for Mr. Donaldson, but even in the House Commissioner Butler received seventy-three votes, against forty-two for his opponent. The total vote was: Butler 97, Donaldson 49. Necessary to a choice 74. President Sheppard announced the election of the Hon. A. P. Butler to the office of commissioner of agriculture for the ensuing term of two years.

The report of the members of the board of agriculture being in order, Mr. Hatson, of Hampton, nominated the Hon. W. D. Johnson, of Marion, one of the incumbents. Mr. Parker, of Abbeville, nominated for re-election the Hon. A. S. J. Perry, of Charleston. There were no other nominations, and the two gentlemen received the total vote of the General Assembly—137.

Next in order came the election of two directors of the penitentiary. The nominating speeches were very brief.

Mr. G. W. Brown, of Darlington, nominated Mr. John S. Scott, of Marion. Mr. Spencer, of Chesterfield, and Mr. Blue, of Marion, seconded the nomination.

Col. J. M. Sturges, of Charleston, nominated Mr. E. B. Murray, of Anderson. Mr. Aldrich, of Aiken, seconded the nomination.

Mr. Thomson, of Spartanburg, nominated Mr. E. S. Allen, of Spartanburg, formerly an efficient director. Mr. Massey, of York, seconded the nomination.

As his name was called each member voted for two of the nominees.

There were 142 members voting and 73 were necessary to a choice. Mr. Scott received 119 votes, Mr. Allen 89 and Mr. Murray 74. The two highest were elected.

The election of a registrar of mesne conveyance for Charleston followed. Senator Butler nominated Mr. Charles Kerrison, Jr., and Mr. Burke seconded the nomination. Mr. Kerrison was unanimously re-elected, receiving 127 votes.

At the dissolution of the joint assembly the Senators returned to their chamber.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At 12:15 the special order for the day came up, this being the bill to provide for the submission to the qualified electors of Abbeville county of the question of license of a tavern in the incorporated town and villages of the county. After the first section of the bill had been read Mr. J. Ansel moved to amend the bill by adding Oconee county to the bill. This was promptly laid upon the table.

Mr. Ansel then moved to amend the bill so as to include all the counties in the State, and obtained the floor for the purpose of urging his amendment. We have, he said, a law in this State which prohibits the sale of liquors outside of incorporated towns. He saw no reason why Abbeville should be accorded this special privilege.

A motion to table the amendment was carried.

Mr. Kennedy, of Charleston, moved to amend the bill so as to provide for the payment of election expenses by the county instead of by the towns. Amendment was tabled.

Mr. Grayden the only Anti-Prohibitionist representative from Abbeville, moved to strike out the enacting clause and to insert in its place the words "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina that the people of the State be and they are hereby prohibited from doing so." He moved to recommit it.

Mr. Brawley doubted whether the measure would be of economic value in its practical operation; that, he said, was the judgment of the judiciary committee last session, and that was the reason it had been reported unfavorably. With certain amendments, however, he thought the scheme might be worth trying. The amendment he suggested provided that such convicts should be employed as laborers on those counties or towns where it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Court that suitable provision can be made for the use of such labor.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Douglass offered an amendment authorizing the expenditure of the penitentiary to turn over to the sheriff of a county such convicts as are sentenced to terms of less than one year, upon the demand of the county commissioners. Agreed to.

After some further discussion the motion to kill the bill was lost, yeas 46, nays 57, and after undergoing some additional amendments the bill was passed and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

After an extended discussion, in which a number of members participated, a motion to table was adopted to reconsider the vote was then adopted—yeas 57, nays 55—which put a Parliamentary stoppage on the valued policy bill, so far as the House of Representatives is concerned, for this session at least.

The first measure for a third reading was Senator Youman's joint resolution proposing a constitutional convention. Its author made a strong and ingenious speech in its favor. He explained that the purpose of the resolution was not to call a convention, but to give the people an opportunity to say whether they favor one or not. He cleverly appealed to the sympathies of those members who desire such reforms as have recently been proposed in the Constitution and laws, indicating to them that the formation of a new Constitution embodying the desired changes would be a short cut to the attainment of their desires. He argued earnestly for the continuance of a Constitution which the white people of the State had had no part in framing, which was a hotch-potch of the provisions of constitutions of other States unfitted to our people and not respected by its friends. He claimed that the cost of a constitutional convention would not be excessive and urged that the Democracy of South Carolina were now so firmly in control of the State that their influence in the convention would be transcendent.

After some discussion by Senators Sligh and Mainland, the yeas and nays were called, which resulted as follows: Yeas, 17; nays, 14; not voting, 4.

All the other third reading bills were passed and work was begun on the general orders, the report of the joint assembly arrived. The Senate repaired to the Hall of the House of Representatives, where the president of the Senate presided over the joint meeting. The business before the Assembly was the discussion of the bill of agriculture, two members of the board of agriculture, two directors of the penitentiary and a registrar

of mesne conveyance for Charleston. First came the election of a commissioner of agriculture: Mr. Melver, of Darlington, in very fitting remarks, nominated the present incumbent, Col. A. P. Butler, which was seconded by Senator Youmans. Senator Moody nominated Mr. H. L. Donaldson, of Greenville, seconded by Mr. Boggs, of Pickens. The roll of the Senate was first called. Commissioner Butler's strength was soon shown by the drift of the vote. Twenty-four Senators said "Butler" while only seven said "Donaldson." A larger proportion of Representatives voted for Mr. Donaldson, but even in the House Commissioner Butler received seventy-three votes, against forty-two for his opponent. The total vote was: Butler 97, Donaldson 49. Necessary to a choice 74. President Sheppard announced the election of the Hon. A. P. Butler to the office of commissioner of agriculture for the ensuing term of two years.

of mesne conveyance for Charleston. First came the election of a commissioner of agriculture: Mr. Melver, of Darlington, in very fitting remarks, nominated the present incumbent, Col. A. P. Butler, which was seconded by Senator Youmans. Senator Moody nominated Mr. H. L. Donaldson, of Greenville, seconded by Mr. Boggs, of Pickens. The roll of the Senate was first called. Commissioner Butler's strength was soon shown by the drift of the vote. Twenty-four Senators said "Butler" while only seven said "Donaldson." A larger proportion of Representatives voted for Mr. Donaldson, but even in the House Commissioner Butler received seventy-three votes, against forty-two for his opponent. The total vote was: Butler 97, Donaldson 49. Necessary to a choice 74. President Sheppard announced the election of the Hon. A. P. Butler to the office of commissioner of agriculture for the ensuing term of two years.

The report of the members of the board of agriculture being in order, Mr. Hatson, of Hampton, nominated the Hon. W. D. Johnson, of Marion, one of the incumbents. Mr. Parker, of Abbeville, nominated for re-election the Hon. A. S. J. Perry, of Charleston. There were no other nominations, and the two gentlemen received the total vote of the General Assembly—137.

Next in order came the election of two directors of the penitentiary. The nominating speeches were very brief.

Mr. G. W. Brown, of Darlington, nominated Mr. John S. Scott, of Marion. Mr. Spencer, of Chesterfield, and Mr. Blue, of Marion, seconded the nomination.

Col. J. M. Sturges, of Charleston, nominated Mr. E. B. Murray, of Anderson. Mr. Aldrich, of Aiken, seconded the nomination.

Mr. Thomson, of Spartanburg, nominated Mr. E. S. Allen, of Spartanburg, formerly an efficient director. Mr. Massey, of York, seconded the nomination.

As his name was called each member voted for two of the nominees.

There were 142 members voting and 73 were necessary to a choice. Mr. Scott received 119 votes, Mr. Allen 89 and Mr. Murray 74. The two highest were elected.

The election of a registrar of mesne conveyance for Charleston followed. Senator Butler nominated Mr. Charles Kerrison, Jr., and Mr. Burke seconded the nomination. Mr. Kerrison was unanimously re-elected, receiving 127 votes.

At the dissolution of the joint assembly the Senators returned to their chamber.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At 12:15 the special order for the day came up, this being the bill to provide for the submission to the qualified electors of Abbeville county of the question of license of a tavern in the incorporated town and villages of the county. After the first section of the bill had been read Mr. J. Ansel moved to amend the bill by adding Oconee county to the bill. This was promptly laid upon the table.

Mr. Ansel then moved to amend the bill so as to include all the counties in the State, and obtained the floor for the purpose of urging his amendment. We have, he said, a law in this State which prohibits the sale of liquors outside of incorporated towns. He saw no reason why Abbeville should be accorded this special privilege.

A motion to table the amendment was carried.

Mr. Kennedy, of Charleston, moved to amend the bill so as to provide for the payment of election expenses by the county instead of by the towns. Amendment was tabled.

Mr. Grayden the only Anti-Prohibitionist representative from Abbeville, moved to strike out the enacting clause and to insert in its place the words "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina that the people of the State be and they are hereby prohibited from doing so." He moved to recommit it.

Mr. Brawley doubted whether the measure would be of economic value in its practical operation; that, he said, was the judgment of the judiciary committee last session, and that was the reason it had been reported unfavorably. With certain amendments, however, he thought the scheme might be worth trying. The amendment he suggested provided that such convicts should be employed as laborers on those counties or towns where it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Court that suitable provision can be made for the use of such labor.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Douglass offered an amendment authorizing the expenditure of the penitentiary to turn over to the sheriff of a county such convicts as are sentenced to terms of less than one year, upon the demand of the county commissioners. Agreed to.

After some further discussion the motion to kill the bill was lost, yeas 46, nays 57, and after undergoing some additional amendments the bill was passed and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

After an extended discussion, in which a number of members participated, a motion to table was adopted to reconsider the vote was then adopted—yeas 57, nays 55—which put a Parliamentary stoppage on the valued policy bill, so far as the House of Representatives is concerned, for this session at least.

The first measure for a third reading was Senator Youman's joint resolution proposing a constitutional convention. Its author made a strong and ingenious speech in its favor. He explained that the purpose of the resolution was not to call a convention, but to give the people an opportunity to say whether they favor one or not. He cleverly appealed to the sympathies of those members who desire such reforms as have recently been proposed in the Constitution and laws, indicating to them that the formation of a new Constitution embodying the desired changes would be a short cut to the attainment of their desires. He argued earnestly for the continuance of a Constitution which the white people of the State had had no part in framing, which was a hotch-potch of the provisions of constitutions of other States unfitted to our people and not respected by its friends. He claimed that the cost of a constitutional convention would not be excessive and urged that the Democracy of South Carolina were now so firmly in control of the State that their influence in the convention would be transcendent.

After some discussion by Senators Sligh and Mainland, the yeas and nays were called, which resulted as follows: Yeas, 17; nays, 14; not voting, 4.

All the other third reading bills were passed and work was begun on the general orders, the report of the joint assembly arrived. The Senate repaired to the Hall of the House of Representatives, where the president of the Senate presided over the joint meeting. The business before the Assembly was the discussion of the bill of agriculture, two members of the board of agriculture, two directors of the penitentiary and a registrar

of mesne conveyance for Charleston. First came the election of a commissioner of agriculture: Mr. Melver, of Darlington, in very fitting remarks, nominated the present incumbent, Col. A. P. Butler, which was seconded by Senator Youmans. Senator Moody nominated Mr. H. L. Donaldson, of Greenville, seconded by Mr. Boggs, of Pickens. The roll of the Senate was first called. Commissioner Butler's strength was soon shown by the drift of the vote. Twenty-four Senators said "Butler" while only seven said "Donaldson." A larger proportion of Representatives voted for Mr. Donaldson, but even in the House Commissioner Butler received seventy-three votes, against forty-two for his opponent. The total vote was: Butler 97, Donaldson 49. Necessary to a choice 74. President Sheppard announced the election of the Hon. A. P. Butler to the office of commissioner of agriculture for the ensuing term of two years.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Peanut Flour.

"No doubt, ere long, 'peanut flour' will be an important product of the South. Virginia set down this year for 2,100,000 bushels, Tennessee for 250,000, and North Carolina for 150,000 bushels, these being the chief States engaged in their cultivation, and those in which it was first introduced from Africa. In Virginia they are called 'peanuts'; in North Carolina, 'ground peas'; in Tennessee, 'goobers'; and in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, 'peanuts.' Virginians are beginning to turn the peanut into flour, and say it makes a palatable 'biscuit.' In Georgia there is a custom, now growing old, of grinding or pounding the shelled peanuts and turning them into pastry, which has some resemblance, both in looks and taste, to that of coconut, but the peanut pastry is more oily and richer, and we think healthier and better every way. If as some people believe, Africa sent a curse to America in the form of the peanut, we are upon her blessing in the universally popular peanut, which grows so well throughout the Southern regions that we shall soon be able to cut off the now large importation altogether.—Savannah Telegram.

Peanuts produce as well in Mississippi as in Alabama, and we are now importing from other States nearly all the peanuts sold by vendors in these two States. In the aggregate, the sum paid out is large. Peanuts are rarely raised in the sections named, except in small patches; very rarely do we hear of as much as an acre or even a half acre being planted. The crop can be raised at little cost and with profit, upon land that is too poor to make cotton in paying quantity. Why not raise more peanuts? Why should Tennessee and Virginia and North Carolina monopolize the peanut business? Let us at least raise enough for home consumption, and a few bushels to sell. In these small crops, properly managed, there is money, and it is money we are all striving for.

Try an acre in peanuts and see if you cannot find a nice profit in this crop.—E. M. in Live Stock Journal.

The South as a Dairy Section.

Northern people have never yet got an accurate conception of the possibilities of the South. This may be partly owing to the prejudices which the war engendered, and which make it next to impossible for those who are certain such prejudices to turn a candid investigation of the resources of the South. The fact is that the South is not a new land. Things have changed since the war. The people have been compelled to adjust themselves to the new order of things, and in a measure they have had their progress retarded because their surroundings were new and strange. It has been a hard struggle for many of them to feel irritated over the emancipation of their slaves and no doubt that many of them have spent valuable time in chafing when they should have devoted themselves to improving their condition. But they have made improvement, and their condition is making more every day. The impoverishment of the South, as the result of the war, has not been an unmixed curse to them as they will yet see, if they have not already seen it. Their section is naturally fertile. Nature has given them a rich soil and land. But much of it has been abandoned, and it has not been made to produce its best. Cotton and tobacco have been the ruin of the South. That is a curious remark to make in view of generally recognized facts. The people believe it is true. And further many in the South have been led to see it. They have seen that general farming will pay them better than cotton and tobacco growing. More will see it, and the live stock of the South will prove greatly in the next twenty-five years as a consequence.

Among the industries that are to prove profitable in that section is the dairy. They have all the surroundings to make dairy profitable; and having a climate that favors a luxurious growth of grass, and a soil which can be made to grow it luxuriantly even though in sections it may now be run down, why should the dairy not find a comfortable home there? It is asserted that there is no better grass than that which is raised in the North. There crab grass grows well, grows every where that it has the chance, and makes excellent pasture and excellent hay. Clover and timothy. Henry Stewart recently said in the *American Agriculturist*, "The better the grass the better the dairy." Enough has been said to show why the dairy should do well in that section. They can grow all that is needed to feed the cow; she can run out in the large portion of the section, all the year around, and be produced cheaply and if the business of dairying cannot be made to pay there, if properly managed, it cannot be made to pay anywhere. But the South, taking it altogether, must get better stock, and there will be our first step. We have to operate in that our breeders have ever found.—So. Live Stock Journal.

South Carolina as New Orleans.

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says: "In conversing with Mr. A. L. Redden, the acting commissioner of South Carolina, a reporter learned that he had advised of the shipment of the goods for the exhibit of that State, which are expected to arrive in a few days: Samples of fertilizers from sixteen different manufacturers, a quantity of sheaf rice, minerals from the celebrated Haile gold mines, mineral water from the Glenn Springs, situated in South Carolina; one block of this kaolin will be exhibited, weighing over 1,600 pounds; cotton seed meal and cake, samples of cotton goods from five different large mills, embracing all classes of such goods made in the State, samples of boots and shoes, woolen goods, china ware, bent-wood furniture, and bags and bagging from the Charleston Bag Manufacturing Company. There will be ample space provided in this department for the collective colored exhibit, which will include a quantity of sheaf rice, minerals from the celebrated Haile gold mines, mineral water from the Glenn Springs, situated in South Carolina; one block of this kaolin will be exhibited, weighing over 1,600 pounds; cotton seed meal and cake, samples of cotton goods from five different large mills, embracing all classes of such goods made in the State, samples of boots and shoes, woolen goods, china ware, bent-wood furniture, and bags and bagging from the Charleston Bag Manufacturing Company. There will be ample space provided in this department for the collective colored exhibit, which will include a quantity of sheaf rice, minerals from the celebrated Haile gold mines, mineral water from the Glenn Springs, situated in South Carolina; one block of this kaolin will be exhibited, weighing over 1,600 pounds; cotton seed meal and cake, samples of cotton goods from five different large mills, embracing all classes of such goods made in the State, samples of boots and shoes, woolen goods, china ware, bent-wood furniture, and bags and bagging from the Charleston Bag Manufacturing Company. There will be ample space provided in this department for the collective colored exhibit, which will include a quantity of sheaf rice, minerals from the celebrated Haile gold mines, mineral water from the Glenn Springs, situated in South Carolina; one block of this kaolin will be exhibited, weighing over 1,600 pounds; cotton seed meal and cake, samples of cotton goods from five different large mills, embracing all classes of such goods made in the State, samples of boots and shoes, woolen goods, china ware, bent-wood furniture, and bags and bagging from the Charleston Bag Manufacturing Company. There will be ample space provided in this department for the collective colored exhibit, which will include a quantity of sheaf rice, minerals from the celebrated Haile gold mines, mineral water from the Glenn Springs, situated in South Carolina; one block of this kaolin will be exhibited, weighing over 1,600 pounds; cotton seed meal and cake, samples of cotton goods from five different large mills, embracing all classes of such goods made in the State, samples of boots and shoes, woolen goods, china ware, bent-wood furniture, and bags and bagging from the Charleston Bag Manufacturing Company. There will be ample space provided in this department for the collective colored exhibit, which will include a quantity of sheaf rice, minerals from the celebrated Haile gold mines, mineral water from the Glenn Springs, situated in South Carolina; one block of this kaolin will be exhibited, weighing over 1,600 pounds; cotton seed meal and cake, samples of cotton goods from five different large mills, embracing all classes of such goods made in the State, samples of boots and shoes, woolen goods, china ware, bent-wood furniture, and bags and bagging from the Charleston Bag Manufacturing Company. There will be ample space provided in this department for the collective colored exhibit, which will include a quantity of sheaf rice, minerals from the celebrated Haile gold mines, mineral water from the Glenn Springs, situated in South Carolina; one block of this kaolin will be exhibited, weighing over 1,600 pounds; cotton seed meal and cake, samples of cotton goods from five different large mills, embracing all classes of such goods made in the State, samples of boots and shoes, woolen goods, china ware, bent-wood furniture, and bags and bagging from the Charleston Bag Manufacturing Company. There will be ample space provided in this department for the collective colored exhibit, which will include a quantity of sheaf rice, minerals from the celebrated Haile gold mines, mineral water from the Glenn Springs, situated in South Carolina; one block of this kaolin will be exhibited, weighing over 1,600 pounds; cotton seed meal and cake, samples of cotton goods from five different large mills, embracing all classes of such goods made in the State, samples of boots and shoes, woolen goods, china ware, bent-wood furniture, and bags and bagging from the Charleston Bag Manufacturing Company. There will be ample space provided in this department for the collective colored exhibit, which will include a quantity of sheaf rice, minerals from the celebrated Haile gold mines, mineral water from the Glenn Springs, situated in South Carolina; one block of this kaolin will be exhibited, weighing over 1,600 pounds; cotton seed meal and cake, samples of cotton goods from five different large mills, embracing all classes of such goods made in the State, samples of boots and shoes, woolen goods, china ware, bent-wood furniture, and bags and bagging from the Charleston Bag Manufacturing Company. There will be ample space provided in this department for the collective colored exhibit, which will include a quantity of sheaf rice, minerals from the celebrated Haile gold mines, mineral water from the Glenn Springs, situated in South Carolina; one block of this kaolin will be exhibited, weighing over 1,600 pounds; cotton seed meal and cake, samples of cotton goods from five different large mills, embracing all classes of such goods made in the State, samples of boots and shoes, woolen goods, china ware, bent-wood furniture, and bags and bagging from the Charleston Bag Manufacturing Company. There will be ample space provided in this department for the collective colored exhibit, which will include a quantity of sheaf rice, minerals from the celebrated Haile gold mines, mineral water from the Glenn Springs, situated in South Carolina; one block of this kaolin will be exhibited, weighing over 1,600 pounds; cotton seed meal and cake, samples of cotton goods from five different large mills, embracing all classes of such goods made in the State, samples of boots and shoes, woolen goods, china ware, bent-wood furniture, and bags and bagging from the Charleston Bag Manufacturing Company. There will be ample space provided in this department for the collective colored exhibit, which will include a quantity of sheaf rice, minerals from the celebrated Haile gold mines, mineral water from the Glenn Springs, situated in South Carolina; one block of this kaolin will be exhibited, weighing over 1,600 pounds; cotton seed meal and cake, samples of cotton goods from five different large mills, embracing all classes of such goods made in the State, samples of boots and shoes, woolen goods, china ware, bent-wood furniture, and bags and bagging from the Charleston Bag Manufacturing Company. There will be ample space provided in this department for the collective colored exhibit, which will include a quantity of sheaf rice, minerals from the celebrated Haile gold mines, mineral water from the Glenn Springs, situated in South Carolina; one block of this kaolin will be exhibited, weighing over 1,600 pounds; cotton seed meal and cake, samples of cotton goods from five different large mills, embracing all classes of such goods made in the State, samples of boots and shoes, woolen goods, china ware, bent-wood furniture, and bags and bagging from the Charleston Bag Manufacturing Company. There will be ample space provided in this department for the collective colored exhibit, which will include a quantity of sheaf rice, minerals from the celebrated Haile gold mines, mineral water from the Glenn Springs, situated in South Carolina; one block of this kaolin will be exhibited, weighing over 1,600 pounds; cotton seed meal and cake, samples of cotton goods from five different large mills, embracing all classes of such goods made in the State, samples of boots and shoes, woolen goods, china ware, bent-wood furniture, and bags and bagging from the Charleston Bag Manufacturing Company. There will be ample space provided in this department for the collective colored exhibit, which will include a quantity of sheaf rice, minerals from the celebrated Haile gold mines, mineral water from the Glenn Springs, situated in South Carolina; one block of this kaolin will be exhibited, weighing over 1,600 pounds; cotton seed meal and cake, samples of cotton goods from five different large mills, embracing all classes of such goods made in the State, samples of boots and shoes, woolen goods, china ware, bent-wood furniture, and bags and bagging from the Charleston Bag Manufacturing Company. There will be ample space provided in this department for the collective colored exhibit, which will include a quantity of sheaf rice, minerals from the celebrated Haile gold mines, mineral water from the Glenn Springs, situated in South Carolina; one block of this kaolin will be exhibited, weighing over 1,600 pounds; cotton seed meal and cake, samples of cotton goods from five different large mills, embracing all classes of such goods made in the State, samples of boots and shoes, woolen goods, china ware, bent-wood furniture, and bags and bagging from the